This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Original) An optical component for reflecting radiation, comprising:

a prism of a material transparent at the wavelength of the radiation to be reflected, said prism having first, second, and third plane faces; and

wherein said first and second faces are oriented perpendicular to each other and said third face is inclined at an angle α to said first face and at an angle ω to said second face, where α is about $135° - \theta_B$, ω is about $\theta_B - 45°$ and where θ_B is the external Brewster angle for the material of the prism at the wavelength of the radiation.

2. (Previously Presented) The optical component of claim 1, wherein the radiation wavelength is 193 nm, the prism material is calcium fluoride, and θ_B is about 56.34°.

3. (Previously Presented) The optical component of claim 1, wherein the radiation wavelength is 244 nm, the prism material is fused silica, and θ_B is about 56.50°.

4. (Previously Presented) The optical component of claim 1, wherein said prism is a truncated triangular prism.

5. (Original) A method of turning a beam of radiation through an angle of 90 degrees, comprising:

providing a prism of a material transparent at the wavelength of the radiation to be reflected, said prism having first, second, and third plane faces, said first and second faces being oriented perpendicular to each other and said third face being inclined at an angle α to said first face, where α is about $135° - \theta_B$, and where θ_B is the external Brewster angle for the material of the prism at the wavelength of the radiation; and

directing said beam of radiation into said prism via said first face thereof at an incidence angle θ_B to said first face in an incidence plane perpendicular to said first face,

whereby said radiation beam in said prism is reflected from said third face thereof by total internal reflection and exits said prism via said second face thereof at an incidence angle θ_B to said second face and at an angle of 90 degrees to said radiation incident on said first face.

6. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5, wherein the radiation wavelength is 193 nm, the prism material is calcium fluoride, and θ_B is about 56.34°.

7. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5, wherein the radiation wavelength is 244 nm, the prism material is fused silica, and θ_B is about 56.50°.

8. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 5, wherein the radiation is ~~polarized in the plane of the turning angle~~ p-polarized at the first face of the prism.

9. (Original) The method of claim 5, wherein said prism is a truncated triangular prism.

10. (Previously Presented) A method of turning a beam of radiation through an angle of 90 degrees, comprising:

providing a prism of a material transparent at the wavelength of the radiation to be reflected, said prism having first, second, and third plane faces, said first and second faces being oriented perpendicular to each other and said third face being inclined at an angle ω to said second face, where ω is about θ_B - 45°, and where θ_B is the external Brewster angle for the material of the prism at the wavelength of the radiation; and

directing said beam of radiation into said prism via said second face thereof at an incidence angle θ_B to said second face in an incidence plane perpendicular to said second face, whereby said radiation beam in said prism is reflected from said third face thereof by total internal reflection and exits said prism via said first face thereof at an incidence angle θ_B to said first face and at an angle of 90 degrees to said radiation incident on said second face.

11. (Currently Amended) A method of turning a beam of radiation of a predetermined wavelength through an angle of 90 degrees using a prism comprising:

providing a prism having ~~a opposed first and second faces and a third face connecting the first and second faces~~ an entrance face, an exit face and a reflecting face; and

directing the beam of radiation into ~~one of the first face or the third faces~~ the entrance face at the external Brewster's angle and causing the beam to be refracted within the prism and then reflected by total internal reflection at the ~~second~~ reflecting face and exiting the prism via the ~~other of the first or third faces~~ exit face at the external Brewster's angle, with the angles of the prism faces with respect to each other being selected so that the ~~angle at which~~ path of the beam ~~exits~~ exiting the prism is about 90 degrees offset from the ~~angle at which~~ path of the beam ~~enters~~ entering the prism.

12. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 11, wherein the prism is formed from calcium fluoride.

13. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 11, wherein the prism is formed from fused silica.

14. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 11, wherein the radiation is ~~polarized in the plane of the turning angle~~ p-polarized at the entrance face of the prism.

15. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 11, wherein said prism is a truncated triangular prism.

16. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 11, wherein the ~~first and second~~ entrance and exit faces are oriented perpendicular to each other.

17. (Currently Amended) An optical component for reflecting radiation, comprising:

a prism having ~~opposed first and second faces and a third face connecting the first and second faces~~ an entrance face, an exit face and a reflecting face and wherein said ~~first and second~~ entrance and exit faces are oriented perpendicular to each other and said ~~third~~ reflecting face is inclined at an angle α to said ~~first~~ entrance face and at an angle ω to said ~~second~~ exit face, and wherein the angles α and ω are selected so that when a beam of radiation enters the ~~first~~ entrance face at the external Brewster's angle, the beam will be refracted and then reflected by total internal reflection at the ~~second~~ reflecting face and exit the prism via the ~~third~~ exit face at the external Brewster's angle with a path that is offset by about 90 degrees from the ~~angle~~ path at which the beam enters the prism.

18. (Previously Presented) The optical component of claim 17, wherein the prism is formed from calcium fluoride.

19. (Previously Presented) The optical component of claim 17, wherein the prism is formed from fused silica.

20. (Currently Amended) The optical component of claim 17, wherein the radiation is ~~polarized in the plane of the turning angle~~ p-polarized at the entrance face of the prism.

21. (Previously Presented) The optical component of claim 17, wherein said prism is a truncated triangular prism.

Claim 22. (Cancelled)